The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 22.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.00 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid within six months.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less.....$1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months.....30

	3 Months,	6 Months,	1 Year,
One Square	$3 50	$4 75	$8 00
Two squares	5 00	7 00	10 00
Three squares	6 00	9 00	15 00
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One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph,s on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,

DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*
Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR.

West Pitt Street, formerly known as the Globe Hotel.—The public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splendid Livery Stable attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—ft.

Select Poetry.

WORDS.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

The robin repeats his two beautiful words,
The meadow-lark whistles his one refrain;
And steadily, over and over again,
The same song swells from a hundred birds.

Bobolink, chickadee, blackbird and jay,
Thrasher and woodpecker, cuckoo and wren,
Each sings its word, or its phrase, and then
It has nothing further to sing or say.

Into that word, or that sweet little phrase,
All there may be of its life must crowd;
And low and liquid, or hoarse and loud,
It breathes its burden of joy and praise.

A little child sits in his father's door,
Chatting and singing with careless tongue;
A thousand musical words are sung,
And he holds unuttered a thousand more.

Words measure power; and they measure thine;
Greater art thou in thy childish years
Than all the birds of a hundred spheres;
They are brutes only, but thou art divine.

Words measure destiny. Power to declare
Infinite ranges of passion and thought
Holds with the infinite only its lot,—
Is of eternity only the heir.

Words measure life, and they measure its joy;
Thou hast more joy in thy childish years
Than the birds of a hundred tuneful spheres,
So—sing with the beautiful birds, my boy!

Springfield Mass. Republican,

SONGS FOR OUR BABY.

NIGHT.

The little sparrows have their nest,
God gives the pretty creatures rest;
He watches o'er the smallest thing
That nightly folds its weary wing.
Sleep! baby, sleep!

The nodding lilies by the stream
With folded petals sweetly dream;
The sleepy daisies in the grass
Are winking as the night winds pass.
Sleep! baby, sleep!

Now drop the fringed and dainty lid
O'er "sweetest eyes" that o'er were hid,
And leave your darling baby wiles,
For angel whispers, dreamy smiles.
Sleep! baby, sleep!

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

The 76th Penna. Volunteers in Battle—Casualties in Company E.

IN CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., MAY 12, 1864.

DEAR INQUIRER:

Having a few hours leisure time from the fatigues of the march, and entrenchments, I wish to use a small space in your columns for the general information of the friends of Company E, 76th P. V., of Bedford, as it is impossible for each to write to his own people; and also, as I shall hereafter do, to give you a list of the casualties in Co. E from the late battles we have fought in Virginia.

The 76th Regiment sailed from Port Royal on the 29th of April and landed at Gloucester Point, Va., on the 2d inst., where the 18th Corps and the whole of the 10th from South Carolina, had already been in rendezvous. We lay in camp there until the night of the 4th, when all was ready; surplus baggage all turned in, and sent to Norfolk for storage, taking nothing in the field but shelter tents and the necessary amunition, &c., we embarked and sailed for City Point, on the James river, while a large force marched up the Peninsula to West Point and White House Station.

The expedition in force arrived at City Point on the evening of the 5th and debarked during the night, and on the morning of the 6th both Army Corps under Gen. Butler advanced in force toward the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road. We halted and entrenched our position about four miles from the Rail Road., without any opposition.

On the morning of the 7th Barton's Brigade of the 10th and the right division of the 18th Corps, advanced with but little opposition, until within a mile of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road, when a Brigade of the enemy under Gen. Borden, who were guarding the road, engaged Gen. Burnham's brigade, and a severe action was kept up until Barton's brigade, on Burnham's right, pushed forward down from the heights and when within 200 yards of the R. R. emerged from the wood. The enemy turned upon our brigade and with two pieces of artillery, from the high hills beyond, poured a most fearful fire upon us, as Burnham's brigade had halted on the heights to shell them. Yet with undaunted spirits our brigade pushed forward, after crossing a deep mill race, and amid deafening yells, planted regimental colors on the road, some fifteen minutes before the 48th and 115th N. Y., came up, and amid a most terrible fire from the infuriated "Rebs," we lay down our guns and taking hold of the "ties" we upturned the track for some 400 yards, while a Yank was up each post of the telegraph, cutting the wires, and thus we cut off their rear communications completely; while the roar of artillery told the excited enemy that the Yankees and Butler were only nine miles in rear of Richmond.

We had a severe musketry fight with them, after destroying the road, and pushed them back, when we also fell back. Our whole loss is very slight. The 76th lost 7 killed, 59 wounded and 5 missing. Of Co. E none were killed. Corporal Levi Agnew was severely wounded in the left fore arm, breaking the ulna. Privates John Seader, severely in shoulder; C. Caldwell, foot; Johnson, shoulder; Semon, leg; Preston Miller, leg; Peterman, thigh.

Their friends can rest assured that they are well cared for, having been conveyed to City Point and sent on a steamer to Fortress Monroe, none having fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Yesterday our cavalry advanced to within seven miles of Petersburg and our forces, on the right, some four miles beyond the Rail Road and destroyed the road for some eight miles and hold their position, the centre having a severe fight at the road with McGruder's forces. We advanced to within four miles of Fort Darling on the south side of James River and shelled the woods in front, but met no resistance.

We have secured our position by entrenching and slashing the timbers in front and can now operate from a protected base.

We have a heavy force here, cavalry and artillery, now passing to the front by Divisions, having just arrived. We have also glorious accounts from the army in front of Richmond, and are in the most exalted spirits.

All is quiet to-day in front except a desultory firing of artillery, but in a few days we will be on the advance again, and from every view of matters, we are confident that in a very short time we shall have dealt a staggering blow to rebellion, and hope ere long to meet the triumphant armies of the north and west in the city of Richmond.

Our address is 76th Pa. Volunteers, Co. E, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Va.

I. H. RAWLINS,
Sergt. Co. E.

THE LAST GREAT HOAX.

The Presidnet's Proclamation Fraud.

Protest of the Editors of the "World" and "Journal of Commerce,"

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Will you oblige us by publishing in your columns the following statement of the proceedings of the Government this evening toward the *World* and *the Journal of Commerce*, regarding the publication in our morning's issue of the forged proclamation purporting to be signed by President Lincoln, appointing a day of fasting and prayer, and calling into military service 400,000 men.

The document question was written on their manifold paper, such as is used for all the despatches sent to several newspapers of our association, and had every external appearance and mark to indentify it as a genuine despatch arriving in the regular course of business.

It was delivered at our office late at night at the time of the receipt of our latest news, too late, of course, for editorial supervision, but, as it happened, not before our printing offices were closed.

It was delivered at all, or nearly all of the newspaper offices, and published in a part of the morning editions of the *Journal of Commerce* and *World*, and, as we are informed, in a part of the editions of one or more of our contemporaries.

Early this morning the fact that the despatch had not been sent by the Agent of the Associated Press became known to us, and its fraudulent character was at once announced upon our bulletin boards, and a reward of five thousand dollars offered by us for the discovery of the forger. The Executive Committee of the Associated Press alao offered a similar reward of one thousand dollars, as the fraud had been attempted to be perpetrated upon all the journals comprising our association.

We took pains in the afternoon to apprise General Dix of the facts in the case, and gave him such information in regard to the circumstances of the forgery as might assist him in the discovery of its author. The Government was at once put in possession of the facts in the case. Nevertheless, this evening General Dix, acting under peremtory orders from the Government, placed our officers under a strong military guard, and issued warrents for the arrest of the editors and proprietors of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and their imprisonment in Fort Lafayette. A vessel was lying, under steam, at one of the wharves to convey us thither.

Chancing to meet one of the officers of General Dix's staff, charged with the execution of this order, we proceeded in his company to the headquarters of the Department of the East, and were informed by General Dix that the order for our arrest had been suspended, but that the order for the suppression of the publication of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* had not been rescinded, and that we could not be permitted to enter our offices, which continue under the charge of the military guard.

We protest against this proceedings. We protest against the assumption of our complicity with this shameless forgery, implied in the order for our arrest. We protest against the suppression of our journal for the misfortune of being deceived by a foagery not less ingenuous nor plausible than the forged report of the Confederate Secretary of War, which Secretary Seward makes the basis of diplomatic action.

PRIME, STONE, HALE, & HALLOCK.
Journal of Commerce.
MANTON MARBLE, *World.*

New York, may 18, 1864.

Military Occupation of the "World" and "Journal of Commerce" Offices.

Pursuant, as was understood, to orders received last evening from Washington, for the seizure of the offices of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, the arrest of the publishers and proprietors, and the suppression of the papers, General Dix detailed a force of the Reserve Guard for the purpose.

At a few minutes before nine o'clock, Lieutenant C. Tuthill, in command of twelve men, appeared at the *World* office; passession was taken of the publication office, a guard placed therin, and the Lieutenant visited the edtiorial and composing rooms. He made no arrests, but directed a cessation of business, and took possession of the premises.

The office of the *Journal of Commerce* was seized by a detachment of twelve men of the Reserve Corps, under command of Captain Candy, about nine o'clock last evening. Our reporter was informed that Mr. Hallock, one of the proprietors, was arrested at the office, and that officers were despatched to effect the arrest of Messrs. Prime and Stone, the other members of the firm. The office of the *Journal* was closed, and work was stopped in the composing-room, but the printing of the weekly was allowed to go on, as it does not contain the forged proclamation.

It is stated by the assistant foreman of the *Journal* that the copy of the bogus proclamation was handed into the office about 3½ o'clock yestermorning, when only four men were in the composing-room. The copy was cut into slips without being read, and set up by the different hands, who thought they were doing a great thing in getting out so important a document. The editors of the *Journal*, it is alleged, were all away, and knew nothing of the proclamation until they read it in the paper. It was also stated that the editors had prepared an article, which was set up for publication this morning, disavowing all complicity in the matter, and offering a reward of $1000 for the discovery of the perpetrator of the forgery.

THE REWARDS OFFERED.

The *World* offers $500 for the discovery of the party or parties perpetrating the forgery.

The *Journal of Commerce* offers a reward of $1000 for the same.

The Associated Press publishes the following:

At an early hour on Wednesday morning a fraudulent Proclamation, signed by the President, was delivered in manuscript to each of the morning papers in this city. By direction of the Executive Committee of the Associated Press, and with the approval of the publishers of the *Journal of Commerce, Tribune, Express, World, Times, Sun,* and *Herald*, the Association will pay a reward of $1000 for such evidence as may lead to the conviction of the author of the above-named fraudulent document.

D. H. CRAIG,
General Agent N. Y. Associated Press.
No. 145 Broadway, May 18, 1764.

Here are three thousand five hundred dollars ($3500) offered. The messenger who delivered the copies at the different offices was doubtless unaware that he was the tool of traitors. Let him come out at once and give the names of his employers. He will gain honor and money.—Other rewards will doubtless be offered, and all the skill and ingenuity that detective patriotism possesses will be used to discover the villanous perpetrator of this scandalous fraud.

The above was received at the *Times* publication office about 3-30 A. M. The night clerk sent it up to the night editor, who suspected it at once, for several reasons, viz;—It came without the usual Associated Press envelope; the hand-writing was strange, not being that of any one known to be connected with the office of the Association; in addition, the usual nightly indication that everything was in, had been received from that office fifteen minutes before.

These facts were sufficient to cause the suppression of the document, but to render the matter positively sure, a messenger was sent to the Associated Press office, who soon returned with the statement that the "proclamation" was bogus, and was not promulgated through that office. In the meantime, the night editor of the *Daily News*, suspecting the affair, had sent to the *Times* Editorial Rooms to ascertain how the matter was regarded there, and upon receiving the assurance that it was undobtedly a forgery, and would not be printed in the *Times*, the *News* also concluded to suppress it. As soon as the copy was recived in the *Times'* Editorial Rooms, information was sought as to the party who delivered it, but the only thiug that could be ascertained was, that a boy had rushed in, thrown it on the counter, and rushed out.

Early yesterday morning the *World* discovered its serious error, and bulletined a reward of $500 for the discovery of the forger of the proclamation. It is also published, in an extra, a disclaimer and explanation.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY AT WASHINGTON CITY.

Important Letter from Gov. Curtin Enlarging its Duties.

The Interests of the Soldiers in the Field to be Cared For at the Expense of the State.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, May 18, 1864.

COLONEL:—Having commissioned you as colonel, and Major Gillaland as lieutenant-colonel, I beg leave to call your attention to the first section of the act of 4th of May 1864, enlarging the military agency at Washington: "That the agency heretofore established at Washington by the Governor be enlarged so that the agent and assistant agent shall have the rank, pay and allowances of colonel and lieutenant-colonel respectively, to be paid by the Adjutant-General, and that the duties of the said agency be enlargad so as to include the collection of pay, pensions and bounties due to Pennsylvania volunteers, without charge or expense to such volunteers—and such other duties as the Governor may form time to time direct."

In thus reorganizing and enlarging the powers of the agency heretofore established by me, the Legislature intended that all the pay, bounties, pensions and gratuities of the government should be collected for the Pennsylvania volunteer or his family, without charge or expense to him or them. You will immediately prepare the agency for the performance of these additional duties, and on your requisition, the necessary blanks and books will be provided by the Quartermaster General of the State. As heretofore, Dr. J. A. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon General of the State, will remain on duty at the city of Washington, and you will continue so far as possible to provide in every way for the comfort and efficiency of our volunteers, the care of the sick and the wounded, for sending home the bodies of those who may die in the service, and to perform all other services that in your judgement may be proper and necessary for the benefit of the citizens of Pennsylvania now in the military service of the Government.

The act of Assembly to which I have referred authorizes me to appoint two clerks when deemed necessary to be employed in the agency. Of such necessity you must be the jupge, and I will appoint clerks on your nomination.

The success of the important work thus entrusted you will depend mainly upon yourself, and I feel assured that you will conduct it in such manner as will give satisfaction to the people of the State, and fulfill all the expectations of the Legislature in the passage of this most benevolent act.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
A. G. CURTIN.

Colonel FRANCIS JORDAN, Agent Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C.

ORGANIZE THE MILITIA.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, circumstances render it not improbable that the President of the United States may, within a short time, call on Pennsylvania for Volunteer Militia for a brief term of service;

And whereas, the example of the brave men now in the field from Pennsylvania, heretofore on every battle field distinguished for courage and efficiency, but who, in the recent battles in Virginia, have gained an enviable distinction by their deeds of valor and endurance, should stimulate their brothers at home to increased effort to sustain their country's flag, and terminate the rebellion:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do make this my Proclamation, earnestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth, willing to respond to such call of the President, to form military organizations without delay, that they may not be found unprepared to do so. And I do further request that commanding officers of all military organizations, which may be formed in compliance with this Proclamation, do forthwith report the condition of their respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting them into the service in case a requisition should be made by the General Government. Such call, if made, will be for a term of not less than one hundred days. The troops will be clothed, armed, subsisted and paid by the United States, and mustered into the service thereof.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor,
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Female Friends.

From *Caxtoniana* we take the following: It is a wonderful advantage to a man, in every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In a woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she is really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor, reputation. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. By female friendships, I mean pure friendships—those in which there is no admixture of the passion of love except in the married state.

A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves, and who loves him. If he have that, he need not seek elsewhere. But, supposing a man to be without such a helpmate, female friendships he must still have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap even in its strongest fence. Better and safer, of course, such friendships where disparities of years or circumstances, put the idea of love out of the question. Middle life has rarely this advantage; youth and old age have. We may have female friendships with those much older and those much younger than ourselves.

Explosion at Dupont's Powder Mills----Five Men Killed.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., between two and three o'clock, as a number of men were engaged in repairing and laying down a track for a car in the press mill, at the powder works of E. I. Dupont, De Nemours & Co., near Wilmington, Del., an explosion took place.

It appears that one of the carpenters was sawing a board, and it is supposed that the saw struck fire by coming in contact with a nail. The spark immediately communicated to the powder on the floor, and from thence to a tub containing about two hundred pounds of that article, when a terrific explosion ensued. The mill was entirely destroyed, and seven persons horribly mutilated. The scene was one of the most heart-rending that could well be imagined. The injured men were burned in a most shocking manner in all parts of the body.—The explosion was very light, and was not heard at any great distance from the place.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECTETARY OF WAR.

GEN. BUTLER'S OPERATIONS.

DEFEAT OF GEN. SIGEL.

JOHNSTON RETREATING BEFORE SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, May 17—9 P. M.

Major-General Cadwallader, Philadelphia,

Dispatches from General Butler, just received, report the success of his expediiion, under General Kautz, to cut the Danville road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox. That, on Monday morning, the enemy in force, under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line, and forced it back in some confusion and with considerable loss; but, as soon as the fog lifted, Gen. Smith re-established his line, the enemy was driven back to his original line. At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on Gen. Butler's forces guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed. The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm, Gen. Butler retired leisurly within his own lines. That we hold the railroads between Petersburg and Richmond.—Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

Dispatches from Gen. Sigel, received last evening, report that on Sunday he fought the forces of Echols and Imboden, under Breckinridge, at New Market; tnat the enemy were superior in number, and that he gradually withdrew from the battle-field and re-crossed the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery and about six hundred killed and wounded, and fifty taken prisoners, but bringing all his trains and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle-field. He states that in consequence of the long line and the trains that had to be guarded, he could not bring more than six infantry regiments into the fight, besides the artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy has about seven thousand infantry, besides other arms. That his retrograde movement to Strasburg was effected in perfect order, without any loss of material or men. He gives no list of casualities, but Lieutenant-Colonel Lincoln, of the 34th Massachusetts regiment, is reported to be wounded and captured.

No report of any operations of the Army of the Potomac have been received to-day.

A dispatch from General Sherman reports his advance upon Johnston as progressing to his satisfaction. His supplies are abundant, and our animals are improving on the grass and grain fields, which afford good pasture.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

JOHN BRIGHT ON ENGLISH JEALOUSY OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a dinner in London of Americans and Englishmen interested in the Atlantic telegraph, John Bright made one of his pleasant speeches, in which he said, among other things;—

There are some persons in England who are very jealous of America. It is too big, they think, to govern itself. They, citizens of a country that rules an empire of 160 millions of people some thousand miles away, have a most profound opinion that a compact population of 30 millions is really too large for America to govern. (Cheers and laughter.) This national jealousy is very stupid, to say the least of it. Although we are not at war, the war in America is producing unfortunate results, to one branch of our commerce in particular, and is stirring up memories which had better been buried forever. (Cheers.) From all this comes—from men, some partially ignorant, some suspicious men of contracted intellect, ignorant of what makes the great and true glory of nations—a great jealousy of the United States. It was in ancient times considered the great glory of a state to plant powerful colonies, and they did not glory the less in them because they become independent. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Thus the United States have been our colonies. They are now truly an independent nation, but still they are our colonies. What can be more contemptable than a feeling of jealousy of the great nation we ourselves have planted on the other side of the Atlantic, in the face of all we are taught in history to value as great and glorious.

We have lately heard a great deal of the advantages of an universal language; but when I look upon the United States, with a population of thirty millions of people, with peace restored, with government re-established, with schools and classes enough for the general and religious education of the people. I feel that in the short space of ten years that populatson will grow to such a degres that even in the lifetime of our children we shall have the English language spoken by one hundred millions of free people. (Cheers.) What a magnificent contemplation that is. (Loud cheers.)—If I chance to go further, to the Australian colonies, there, too, are our institutions, and there the English language is spoken, as it is in the United States. And then if I come to our vast dependency in the East, inhabited by 150,000,000 of people, among all of whom the English language is extending its influence, we shall have the educated people of Hindostan, in the course of 20 or 30 years, should the connection continue so long, also speaking in our tongue. (Hear, hear.) In South Africa, too, the english language is making its way; so that this language, in which the greatest men who ever lived have written and spoken, is being universally extended, by the help of commerce and civilization, until it promises to belt the world. (Cheers.) This being so, I want to know why men keep up a spirit of cavil and of jealousy between the two nations. I cannot conceive any man more thoroughly an enemy not only to his own country but to humanity itself, than he who lends himself to create and keep alive this animosity between the United States and this more ancient English nation. (Cheers.)

What We Can Save.

Our annual importations of silks are $27,500,000; of laces $1,500,000; of embroideries $4,500,000; of wines, spirits and cigars, about $4,000,000 each—making a total of these luxuries of dress and appetite, alone, of nearly FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Now, we can do without all these; we can wear American silks, delains, muslins, ginghams, and other dress goods; we can drink cider, native wines, and whiskey—if we must; can smoke home cigars—if we will. Let us, then, all, men and women, "enlist for the war," as the soldiers do; while they fight the rebels, we may certainly fight our vanity and our appetites, and "TOTALLY ABSTAIN" from all foreign luxuries. We do not preach economy. Let every man and woman spend as freely as they can and choose; but let the money go for American labor, for American production, for American safety and glory! Millions for America—not one cent far Europe. That is the motto for the hour.

BLAIR COUNTY POLITICS.—The County Convention met on Tuesday, the 17th inst., and was organized by the election of John Hays, Pres., and A. C. Dern and B. Lorenz, Sec., L. W. Hall, of Altoona, carried the Conferees for Congress. S. R. McCune, of Frankstown tp., for the Legislature; Jos. Robeson, of Frankstown tp., for Sheriff; A. S. Morrow, for Prothonotary; David Stiteler, of Frankstown tp., for Treasurer.

Up to the time we got to press the Convention is still in session and is not through with the nominations for other officers. A minority of the Convention entered a protest against Mr. Hall, and recommended the nomination of a man from one of the other Counties. Next week we will give the proceedings of the Convention in full, and a more extended notice of the candidates.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

(From the New York Observer.)

THE U, S. TWO HUNDRED MILLION FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

This loan is limited to two hundred millions, and is being rapidly subscribed for by the people. A moderate portion of this amount has been taken for Europe, and any reasonable portion of the remaining amount that the Secretary of the Treasury might be willing to designate, could be placed on the other side, with or without making the interest payable in London instead of New York, on highly advantageous terms, thus giving the command of a large amount of sterling exchange (10 per cent. better than gold, as rates are caculated here,) through the Summer months. He has never yet entertained such propositions for his popular loans. His preference is that our people should have the entire advantage of the gold interest which they bear, or else the premium on their Bonds, such as can now be had on the 5.20s when bought for Europe. The present object, therefore, is *popular distribution at home*, at par, on five per cent. gold interest, equal to 7¼ or 8 per cent in currency with gold at 150 and 160 per cent.

The Act of Congress specially provides that the principal of these Bonds shall be paid in gold. If paid off after ten years with the economical view of re-borrowing at three or four per cent. interest—for after the war of 1812 this government borrowed money in Europe at three per cent,—the payment will be made in gold.

On this and all other funded stocks of the United States, there is a specific pledge of the Customs Revenue in gold, for the continued payment of the interest in gold.

The customs and duties, thus pledged for the payment of the interest and gradual extinction of the principal—through annual purchases for the sinking fund—of the funded public debt of the United States, constitute a system of indirect taxation, to which the people are and always have been accustomed. It falls upon the people only in proportion to their ability or inclination to consume foreign wares and merchandise, upon which these duties are levied. As they elect to forego the use of foreign luxuries, so they lighten their own burthen of the public debt, even while investing their means in it at rates and on a security superior to any other stock, for uniform and assured income (free of local taxes), in the whole country.

The last fiscal year, to June 30, 1863, this source of revenue amounted to $69,059,642.—The gold interest on the public debt then amounted to only $24,729,846, and the principal of the old loan of 1842, $3,250,000, was paid off in gold, in addition.

The present fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1864, will show at least 40 per cent. increase in gold customs, say $96,683,398, on a gross importation of less than 20 per cent. increase over last year. The gold interest on the present funded and fundable debt, for the current fiscal year, will not exceed $47,735,650, *leaving a surplus of nearly fifty millions of gold* from customs over the specific charge for interest upon them; part of which surplus the Secretary has readily disposed of at 165 per cent. for green-backs, the principal as well as premium of which will go to the benefit of the Sinking Fund, and to the reduction of the currency interest on the temporary debt, such as one year certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposit, &c.

That this statement may not seem overdrawn, we annex a schedule of the funded debt and 7.30 per cent. treasury notes, soon to pass into funded debt by voluntary conversion, on which gold interest is now being paid:

Funded Debt of the United States to March 3, 1864.

LOANS.	RATE.	AMOUNT
Popular 5-20 Loan	6 per cent	$510,774,000
7-30 per cent. Loan*	7-30 per cent	138,348,900
Loan of 1861, July,	6 per cent	51,052,000
Loan of 1861, Feb.,	6 per cent	18,415,000
Louns of 1858–60,	5 per cent	27,022,000
Loans of 1847–48,	6 per cent	18,323,000
Loan of 1850,	5 per cent	3,415,000
Oregon Loan, 1861,	6 per cent	1,016,000
Total		$768,965,000
Annual interest in gold,		$47,735,650

*At 6 per cent, Stock after 1861.

This interest charge upon the same amount of funded debt will be reduced the next fiscal year in the sum of $1,798,524, by the conversion of the 7.30 per cents of 1864, in August and October, into the 6 per cents of 1881, leaving the interest charge upon the same $768,965,000 only $45,937,126, for the next fiscal year, when, under the increased rates of customs duties now immediately contemplated by Congress, the gold revenues, on the same volume of gross importations as in 1864, will be raised to $110,000,000 or $115,000,000

Vengeance Sworn Against the Fort Pillow Murderers.

The Memphis Bulletin gives the following account of a scene at Fort Pickering near that place, on the 3d. on the occasion of the arrival of the widow of Major Booth:—

Col. Jackson of the 6th U. S. heavy artillery had his regiment formed into line for her reception. In front of the centre stood fourteen men, as fine, brave fellows as tread the earth. They were the remnant of the first battalion of the regiment now drawn up—all who had escaped the fiendish scenes of Fort Pillow, scenes that have stamped yet deeper blackness on the infamous brow of treason. Mrs. Booth came forward. In her hand she bore a flag, red and clotted with human blood. She took a position in front of the fourteen heroes, so lately under her deceased husband's command. The ranks before her observed a silence that was full of solemnity. Many a hardy face showed by twitching of lids and humid eyes how the sight of the bereaved lady touched bosoms that could meet steel, and drew on the fountain of tears that had remained dry even amid the piteous sights witnessed on the battle-field after a fierce action. Turning to the men before her, she said:

"Boys, I have just come from a visit to the hospital at Mound City. There I saw your comrades; wounded at the bloody struggle in Fort Pillow.—There I found this flag—you recognize it. One of your comrades saved it from the insulting touch of traitors at Fort Pillow! I have given my country all I had to give—my husband—such a gift! Yet I have freely given him for freedom and my country. Next my husband's cold remains, the next dearest object left me in the world is this flag—the flag that waved in proud defiance over the works of Fort Pillow! Soldiers, this flag I give to you, knowing that you will ever remember the last words of my noble husband: "Never surrender the flag to traitors!"

Col. Jackson then received from her hand, on behalf of his command, the blood-stained flag,—He called upon the regiment to receive it as such a gift ought to be received. At that call he and every man of the regiment fell upon their knees, and, solemnly appealing to the God of battles, each one swore to avenge their brave and fallen comrades, and never—never to surrender the flag to traitors! The scene was one never surpassed in emotional incident. Beside the swift rolling waters of the Mississippi—within the inclosure that bristled with the death-dealing cannon, knelt these rough soldiers, whose bosoms were heaving emotion, and on many of whose cheeks quivered a tear they tried to hide, though it did honor to their manly natures. Beside them stood in her grief, the widow of the loved officer they had lost—and above them was held the bloody flag—that eloquent record of crime, which has capped the climax of rebellion, and which will bring a reckoning so fearful. In few but pointed and incisive words, Col. Alexander pledged himself and his command to discharge to the uttermost the solemn obligation of justice they had that day taken. Col. Kappan followed him, expressing himself in favor of such retaliatory acts as justice and laws of warfare require in a case of such fiendish and wicked cruelty. Woe to the unlucky reb who falls into the hands of any of the commands represented at this solemn declaration.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LEE RETREATING!

The Rebel Cabinet Fleeing from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1864.

The Republican says, official dispatches are received from the army of the Potomac, that Lee is falling back fram the North Anna, and has commenced to retreat. He is beyond the South Anna river, and was pursued by Grant with great vigor. Grant was in his saddle day and night directing the pursuit. Other reports state that Davis and his Cabinet left Richmend some days ago.

DRAFT ORDERED.

HEADQUARTERS. PROVOST MARSHAL, }
16th DIST., CHAMBERSBURG, May 23, 1864. }

To the Editor of the Bedford Inquirer: SIR—You are authorized to say to your readers, this week, that a draft for the deficiency of each Sub-District, of its quota of Seven Hundred Thousand Men, will commence at the Masonic Hall, in Chambersburg, next Monday, the 30th inst., and be continued, from day to day until completed.

GEO. EYSTER.
Capt. & Provost Marshall, 16th Dist. Pa.

We are under obligations to Hon. A. H. COFFROTH for valuable Public Documents.

We understand the conferees from Somerset and Fulton, to choose a delegate to the Baltimore Convention are invited to meet the conferees of Bedford County in this place next Tuesday for the purpose of making such choice.

THE SITUATION.

There have been no general engagements between the armies of Grant and Lee since our last. On Friday last Gen. Grant began a flank movement on Lee's left flank. Lee's army has withdrawn from before Spottsylvania to the line of the Anna river, twelve miles southward. The enemy is still in great strength before our conquering armies. He has been reinforced by detachments from Beauregard and Breckinridge. Lee's army seems to be well supplied with rations, and will no doubt give desperate battle to our legions. Grant's army has been heavily reinforced, and is now, the Secretary of War says, stronger and in better condition than it was at the opening of the campaign. However obstinate and fool hardy the enemy may show himself in the "last ditch," the great Union army is not to be broken, or its integrity seriously threatened. It has a troublesome affair on hand, and may not readily accomplish it, but in the end it *must* prevail. The enemy has concentrated his whole strength around Richmond, and if he is beaten here, he is beaten every where. Gen. Butler has fallen back from before Fort Darling to his intrenchments. He has not been quite successful in interrupting reinforcements to Lee. His army is in a good condition, and ready, when wanted, to co-operate with Gen. Grant. Sherman continues to drive Johnson, and Johnson is running away from Sherman as fast as he can. Banks' army is now safe. The skies are brightening.

A FORGERY, a pretty full account of which is given on our first page, was palmed on the New York World and Journal of Commerce on Wednesday the 18th inst. A document, purporting to be a proclamation signed by the President calling for four hundred thousand more men, written on paper similar to that used for dispatches to the associated press, was sent to all the New York morning papers except the Tribune, at about half past three in the morning. The two papers were suspended three days, but have now resumed publication. The author of the bogus proclamation has since been discovered to be Joseph Howard, a Reporter for the Brooklyn *Fagle*, and he has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. He admited his guilt, and alleges that he was led to it by losses in stock-gambling, the fact that in was published on steamer day clearly indicates that he had a rebel accomplices who hoped to send the proclamation to Europe uncontradicted, and secure the recognition of the Confederacy.

"A great many sensation rumors are constantly flying, and we caution our readers to believe nothing until it is well authenticated.—*Bedford Gazette.*

The "sensation rumors" alluded to above, were the telegraphic reports, (mainly official from the Secretary of War), of the cheering success of the armies of our country in the late onslaught against the Rebels. The *Gazette* and its party are a good deal troubled at the hopeful state of things. The news all indicated the triumph of the Union, and the downfall of the *slaveholders* rebellion, hence their alarm. Their cause is tottering and ready to fall. If the rebellion falls, they fall. The Democratic party in Bedford county, is but a craven and abject echo of the most repulsive doctrines of the slavocracy. They know right well that their soulless and heartless life, as a party, hangs on this hell-born rebellion. Their hopes rise and fall with the turn of battle's fortune.—When patriots and good men all over the land are rejoicing over the encouraging prospects of our country, they hang their heads with baffled rage and mortification. They prolong and intensify their miserable dying, with trying to believe "nothing until it is well authenticated." Are they not in a pitiable condition?

WHO FIRST URGED A DRAFT.

The history of the administration of President Lincoln, by H. J. Raymond, just published in New York, contains a letter, which we commend to the admirers of Gen. McClellan, who have so violently resisted the draft to fill the armies. It was written to the President of the United States about a month after the battle of Bull Run, and at a time when citizens were rushing to arms all over the country, and when volunteers were pouring into Washington from every State. Here is the letter:

"WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861.

"SIR: I have just received the enclosed dispatch in cypher. Col. Marcy knows what he says, and is of the coolest judgement. I recommend that the Secretary of War ascertain at once by telegram how the enrollment proceeds in New York and elsewhere, and that, if it is not proceeding with great rapidity, drafts be make at once. We must have men without delay.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAND, Maj. Gen. U. S. A."

The following is the dispatch of Colonel Marcy alluded to:

DISPATCH FROM COLONEL R. B. MARCY TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

"NEW YORK, August 20, 1861.

"I urge upon you to make a *positive* and *unconditional demand* for an immediate draft of the additional troops you require. Men will not volunteer now, and drafting is the only successful plan. *The people will applaud such a course*, rely upon it. I will be in Washington to-morrow.

R. B. MARCY.

THE OTHER SIDE.

In order, that our readers may have an idea how the enemy regard the late battles, we give an extract from the *Bedford Gazette*, of last week.

"Already he (Grant) has lost as many men as composed McClellan's entire army when that General marched up the Peninsula. The loss of of the Federal army, according to telegraphic reports, cannot fall short of 100,000 men killed, wounded and missing. There have been about thirteen days fighting, including the small battles fought by Gen. Butler, which would average the loss at about 8,000 per day. It seems to be the hope of Grant to crush his adversary rather by brute force than by strategy. As yet the fighting has been indecisive, the Federal troops, having gained but one advantage, that of Thursday the 12th, in which they took between three thousand and four thousand prisoners and thirty cannon. On the other hand, Lee's army made large captures of prisoners in the first six days fighting and also took a number of guns. Six Federal Generals are known to have been killed, viz:—Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Hays, Rice, Robinson and Owen. Seymour and Crawford are prisoners. With all the losses, however, Gen. Grant is still able to act on the repulsive; and it seems now to be a mere question of endurance between the contending parties. A great many sensation rumors are constantly flying, and we caution our readers to believe nothing until it is well authenticated."

The above we consider pretty fair "seceesh." To be sure it is not so pungent as the Richmond *Examiner*, nor so weighty as the Richmond *Inquirer*, but the intent and meaning is the same. The Union loss is stated at more than three times the actual number. The Richmond papers stated our loss at only twenty thousand previous to the battle of Thursday. The telegraphic dispatches, *i'e* the "sensation rumors," are "authentic" enough for the purpose of 'fixing' up a grave misstatement, to be-little and hurt the Union cause; but everything favorable, every thing inspiring to the patriot, is to be received with "caution until it is well authenticated."

PATRIOTISM OF THE LUTH. CHURCH.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States held its biennial session in York, Pa., during the last ten days. A committee on the state of the country, consisting of one member from each Synod represented, was appointed, of which Rev. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburg, was Chairman. The following patriotic resolutions were reported, on a call of the yeas and nays. It will be seen that they take strong ground in support of the Government, and most emphatically condemn the system of American slavery as a sin against God, and as the cause of the rebellion. They also rebuke the attempt of Bishop Hopkins, in his celebrated letter, to prove that slavery is a divine institution. By the adoption of these resolutions the Lutheran Church of the United States places itself fairly on the side of justice and right. We speak for them the careful perusal of our readers:—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Resolved, That having assembled a second time during the prevalence of civil war in our land, this Synod cannot seperate without solemnly reaffirming the declarations adopted at our last Convention in reference to the originating cause of the rebellion, the necessity of its forcible suppression, the righteousness of the war which is waged by the Government of the United States for the maintenance of the national life, and the consequent duty of every Christian to support it by the whole weight of his influence, his prayers and his efforts.

Resolved, That we acknowledge with profound gratitude to Almigty God, the various important successes which have thus far crowned our arms; the merciful interposition of Providence in delivering us from the invasion of the enemy, and in protecting our homes, our churches and our institutions from the desolations of war; and the cheering progress which has been made by the Government and the Nation in the recognition of the laws of God and the rights of man in the measures which have been adopted for the suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved, That recognizing the sufferings and calamities of war as the righteous judgment of a just God visited upon us for our transgressions, we call upon our pastors and churches to unite with us in the confession of our many and grievous individual and national sins, and in fervent supplications for the Divine forgiveness, that as a people we may break off sins by righteouness, and do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God.

Rsesolved, That as persistent efforts are making among us by professedly christian writers to prove, from the Holy Scriptures, the Divine institution of American slavery—the principal cause of this wicked rebellion—we, the Delegates of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, hereby express our unqualified condemnation of such a course, which claims the sanction of the merciful God and Father of us all for a system of human oppression which exists only by violence under the cover of iniquitous laws.

[NOTE—The vote on the adoption of the last resolutions by yeas and nays, was as follows:

Yeas—Clerical	72
" Lay	39
Total	111
Absent on leave and not voting:	
Clerical	14
Lay	24
Total	28]

For the Bedford Inquirer,

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

MR. EDITOR:—Having recently made a trip over part of this thoroughfare, for the purpose of visiting a son, who is a telegraphic operator, at Driftwood Station, in Cameron county, on this route, I thought a few observations would be interesting to some of your readers.

This line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania from Sunbury to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length. It is divided into three divisions of equal length and each division is under the direction of a Division Superintendent, and the whole line is under the general management of Joseph D. Potts, Esqr., whose efficiency and energy and gentlemanly deportment must entitle him to the esteem and confidence of all.

The Eastern Division commences at Sunbury and terminates at Renovo, and is under the direction of Mr. S. A. Black. Mr. Black is a thorough railroad-man and has been at this business from his youth. This gentleman is about going on the main line, for the purpose of occupying a prominent position and in the event of doing so, will be succeeded by Mr. Frank Thompson. The length of this division is ninety miles. It passes through a rich and cultivated section of country. The towns, near and directly on this section, after leaving Sunbury, are Lewisburg, Milton, Muncy, Williamsport, and Lock Haven, all beautiful and enterprising towns. The General Manager's office is located a Williamsport.—In passing from Lock Haven, westward, the road takes a serpentine course along side the West Branch, and takes the traveller through a romantic section of country. Here and there are cultivated spots which promise to reward the toil of the husbandman.

Renovo, Clinton county, is anticipated to be a second Altoona. The ground is regularly laid out for the contemplated town, and when built up, it will present a beautiful location. Here, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is building a round-house, machine-shops, foundry, etc., which are expected to be completed by August next.

The Middle Division commences at Renovo and terminates at Lamont, and is under the direction of Major J. J. Lawrence, formerly Superintendent of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. The distance from Renovo to Lamont, is ninety-five miles. This Division runs along side the West Branch to Keating Station, and from thence along side the Sinnemahoning to Driftwood Station, and from thence along side of the Driftwood to Emporium. It is now open for passengers and freight business to St. Mary, Elk county. Minds accustomed to reflect on romantic scenery can here enjoy a rich and grateful treat.

There are already many improvements in progress and many others will be developed in the future. The wilderness will soon blossom like the rose and progress will follow in the train. The labor expended here will be amply rewarded. There will be towns and villages springing up in the wilderness, in the course of a few years, which will show that the location and completion of this railway will develop resources heretofore dormant.—The people residing along the line have been shut out from the world, as it regards transportation facilities. They already see the greatness of the change and realize the happy effects which this thoroughfare has produced. They have now access to market; and instead of taking two or more days to go and return from Lock Haven for produce and other things, can now go over the same distance in a few hours.

The Western Division commences at Lamont and terminates at the city of Erie, on Lake Erie, and us under the direction of W. A. Baldwin, Esq. Its length is ninety-five miles, and is open from Sheffield to Erie. Having never been over this Division we cannot speak so definitely, as of the Eastern and Middle Divisions. We have learned that it is doing a prosperous business and will contribute very much to develope trade and stimulate enterprise. The unfinished link between St. Mary and Sheffield is being rapidly pushed forward, so that the completion of the entire line is expected to be opened for through passengers and freight business by August next. The road so far, has already done a greater amount of business than was anticipated and will also be largely increased. The iron-horse will revolutionize this whole section of country. The mineral and lumber resources will be largely developed. It will make an out-let to market, which has hitherto been closed to the people in the wilderness. Already are branches being constructed to accommodate the transportation of freight along the way-side. The coal and lumber trade call for these accommodations.

In concluding these observations of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we would yet add, that this great thoroughfare, under the efficient management of such railroad officials, as J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., President; Thomas A. Scott, Esq., 1st Vice-President; and Joseph D. Potts, Esq., General, Manager and their coadjutors, will be brought to a successful completion at an early day, which event will be heartily and gratefully wished for.

May 11, 1864 N. E. G.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

GRANT'S ARMY ADVANCING.

LEE FALLS BACK WITHOUT OFFERING BATTLE.

GRANT LARGELY REINFORCED.

From the Southwest.

General Sherman Moving Forward.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OPERATIONS.

SUCCESSFUL RAID OF GEN. AVERILL.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

SECRATARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.
Success of the Union Ttoops under Butler.—The enemy repulsed at every point.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 17—9 P. M. }

To Major Gen. Dix:

Despatches from Gen. Butler, just received, report the success of his expedition under Gen. Kautz to cut the Danvill road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox.

On Monday morning the enemy, in force, under cover of thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's, line, and forced it back in some confusion and with considerable loss. But as soon as the fog lifted Gen, Smith re-established his lines, and the enemy was driven back to his original lines.

At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on Gen. Butler's forces guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed.

The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm, Gen. Butler retired leisurely within his own lines.

We hold the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond.

Persons state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SEC. STANTON TO GEN. CADWALADER.
Gen. Grant to be reinforced—The National forces to be kept up until the rebellion is overthrown.

WASHINGTON May 18.

To Major General Cadwalader, Philadelphia:

We have no reports of operations since my last despatch.

The latest information from Gen. Grant was that the roads have been greatly improved.

Large reinforcements had reached him and he designed to move against the enemy without delay.

It is the design of the Government to keep up the national forces until the Rebellion is overthrown; and, in order to provide against any inopportune reduction when the service of the hundred days' men is out, a draft to fill up their places and all other reductions, will be ordered to take place on the 1st of July, by which time the new enrolments will be completed.

No order is yet issued.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SEC. STANTON TO GEN. CADWALADER.
General Crook Heard From—He Defeats the Rebels—A Rebel General and 300 Prisoners Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 18—10:40 P. M.

Major General Cadwalader, Philadelphia:

We have no despatches to-day from Generals Grant, Butler or Sherman.

The reports from Kanawha confirm the destruction of the bridge over the New River. Several miles of railroad were destroyed by General Crook's command, and he reports that he fought three battles with Generals Sam Jones and A. Jenkins, and has defeated them, the rebel loss being over six hundred killed and three hundred prisoners.

General Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded. All of our wounded that can be removed from Fredericksburg have reached Washington.

The rebel prisoners have been removed from Belle Plain

Visitors from the Amry of the Potemac represent the troops to be in excellent condition, and reinforcements rapidly arriving.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SEC. STANTON TO GEN. CADWALADER.
Advance of Sherman to Kingston. Occupation of Rome by our forces.

WASHINGTON, May 19—5 P. M.

To Major General Cadwalader, Philadelphia:

No official reports of military operations to-day hava been received by this Department from Gen. Grant or Gen. Butler.

Reports from Gen. Sherman's command, dated at Kingston, Georgia, at 2 P. M. to-day, announce that Sherman reached Kingston and encamped last night. This morning he advanced upon the enemy, who again retreated. The despatches states, while being written, Hooker's and Howard's guns were hammering at Johnston, and the two armies were in plain sight of each other, two miles east of Kingston

Davis' division, of the 14th corps, is in possession of Rome. The weather is fine, the roads good, and the country more open and less mountainous.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[Rome is an important city, capital of Floyd county, Georgia, at the confluence of the Etowah and Ostenaula, which streams form the Cossa River. It is 170 miles from Millidgeville, and is situated on several hills. A railroad runs from Rome to Kingston, where it joins the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

From twenty-five to thirty thousand bales of cotton used to be shipped from this point. Since the Rebellion, the Rebels have built extensive founderies and manufactories of arms at Rome, and it became, from its natural advantages and apparent security from the Union armies, a place of great importance to the Rebels.]

Gen. Sherman's Progress—Capture of Iron Foundries at Rome—Fighting in Butler's Army, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1864.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman state that our forces found in Rome a great deal of provisions and seven fine iron works and machine shops. We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah. The cars are now arriving at Kingston with stores, and two days would be given to replenish and fit up.

A dispatch just received from Gen. Banks, dated at Alexandria, the 8th of May, states that the dam will be completed to-morrow, (May 9,) and the gunboats relieved. He would then move immediately for the Mississippi. Gen. Canby was at the mouth of the Red River on the 14th of May, collecting forces to assist Banks, if necessary.

Dispatches from Gen. Butler, dated at 10 o'clock last night, report that he had "been fighting all day, the enemy endeavoring to close in upon our lines. We shall hold on. Have captured the rebel Gen. Walker, of the Texas troops."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

No Fighting Since Thursday. Important Movements Going on.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

No fighting since the rebel attack on our communications with Fredericksburgh on Thursday. There is reason to believe, however, that the movements of yesterday and to-day will be speedily found productive of important results.

Grant's Flank Movement so far Successful—Advices from Gens. Canby and Sherman.

WASHINGTON, May 22—10 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

On Friday morning, Gen. Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania (the details of which for obvious reasons, should not be made public.) It has thus far progressed successfully.

Longstreet's corps started South at one o'clock on Friday night, an hour and a half after Hancock moved. Ewell's corps followed Longstreet last night. The indications are that the rebel army has fallen back beyond the North Anna.

Hoke's brigade has joined Lee.

The movement of Gen. Grant has thus far been accomplished without any severe engagement or serious interruption.

We now occupy Gurny's Station, Mulford Station, and south of the Mattapony on that line.

A dispatch received this morning from Gen. Canby, dated May 14, at the mouth of the Red River, says: "We have rumors, to-day, from rebel sources that the gunboats, except two, succeeded in getting over the falls at Alexandria on the day mentioned to Gen. Bank's dispatch."

No dispatches have been received to-day from Gen. Butler.

Dispatches from Kingston, Georgia, state that Gen. Sherman's forces are resting and replenishing their supplies. EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
May, 18. }

Yesterday was spent in making preparatioos for an attack this morning, and we expect a battle to-day, provided Gen. Lee has not disappeared, which is not at all probable, the published reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

His army was in strong intrenchments yesterday, in front of the Fifth Corps, on the stage road, fifteen guns being counted in one place, with strong lines of earthworks wherever the openness of the country permitted a view.

Last night a body of stragglers arrived here from Washington to the number of 600, including 17 officers, some of them having surgeon's certificates of disability, and others slightly wounded Gen. Meade has ordered the latter to be tried by court-martial. Many resignations have been sent in within the past two days, and will have to be accepted for the good of service, as it is believed that no officer capable and disposed to do his duty would resign at this time.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that the enemy were moving columns of troops and wagon trains toward Bowling Green, under the impression that our army were endeavoring to turn their right.

This morning at 4, 10 firing opened briskly on our right, and it is believed that Generals Grant and Meade intend to push the rebels sharply.

A large force of cavalry from the dismounted camp have arrived here with fresh horses, and will be of great service to the army in the absence of Sheridan's command.

A SEVERE FIGHT ON WEDNESDAY.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May, 19, }
12. 10 P. M. }

Your correspondent "Beta" sends the following, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 18' 1½ P. M.:

Since forwarding my first despatch this morning the desultory skirmish firing which commenced at daybreak has grown into a very considerable battle. The enemy discovering our change of position last night, and taking advantage of the same, were found to have massed all their strength on our right, designing, no doubt, one more desperate assault to break our lines and get torough to our supply trains.

This movement of the foe of course occasioned a re-occupation of our position of yesterday morning, and it was here upon our extreme right, and with the Second and Sixth corps, that the struggle has been kept up with more or less severity up to noon to-day. Our troops were advanced within very close range of their earthworks, when a murderous artillery fire was opened upon us, occasioning us considerable loss; but our own guns were soon got into position, and, under cover of their fire, we charged and took their first line of rifle-pits, capturing a considerbale number of prisoners and several of their guns.

At the moment of this present writing there is a cessation of firing along the lines, and the indications are that there will be no more fighting before evening or to-morrow. It is estimated that the rebel loss is considerably greater than ours, notwithstanding the momentary advantage of their artillery range upon us.

The Vermont heavy artillery, just arrived participated in this fight, and is highly complimented. It is stated that the decisive battle is not unlikely to be fought right here, and that within a few days at the furthest.

Of the casualties, the report comes in that Lieut. Bartlett, 10th Massachusetts, is killed; Capt. Bigelow and Pierce and Lieuts. Cohell and Whitney of the same regiment, wounded Adjutant Dean, 7th Massachusetts, wounded. These men were of Gen. Estee's 4th Brigade of the 2d division, Sixth Corps, and were in the charge.

A party of guerrillas got in behind a barn about four miles out from Fredericksburg, on the road to the front, this afternoon, and fired on a party of our men while at the well. One of our men was killed, and three wounded, when our boys rallied, charged upon the murderers, killing two, wounded three, and then burnt the building.—Guerrilla warfare is fast becoming an unprofitable mode of warfare hereabout.

WASHINGTON, May 23—1.35 P. M.—To Maj.-Gen. DIX, New York.—Despatches from Major-General CANBY, dated at the mouth of Red River, at midnight, May 15th, state that Admiral PORTER has just arrived, and that the remainder of the gun-boats will arrive to-night. General BANKS will propably reach Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya, to-morrow. A despatch from Admiral PORTER, dated on board his flagship *Black Hawk*, at the mouth of Red River, May 16th, states that the portion of the squadron above the Falls at Alexandria have been released from their unpleasant position, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel BAILEY, Acting Engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, who proposed and built a dam of six hundred feet across the river at the Lowry Falls, which enabled all the vessels to pass in safety the back water of the Mississippi, reaching Alexandria, and allowed them to pass over all the shoals and the obstructions planted by the enemy to a point of safety.

Lieutenant-Colonel BAILEY will be immediately nominated for promotion for distinguished and meritorious service.

An unofficial report from Cairo, dated May 22d, states that the army and gun-boats were all safe at the mouth of the Red River and at Semmesport.

Major-General SHERMAN, by a despatch at 8.30 P. M. last night, reports that he will be ready by morning to resume his operations. Returned veterans and regiments, he says, have more than replaced all losses and detachments.

We have no official reports since my last telegram from General GRANT or General BUTLER.

Official reports of this Department show that within eight days after the great battle at Spottsylvania Court House, many thousand veteran troops have been forwarded to General GRANT. The whole army has been amply supplied with full rations of subsistence. Upwards of twenty thousand sick and wound ed have been transported from the field of battle to the Washington Hospitals, and placed under surgical care. Over eight thousand prisoners have been transported from the field to prison depots, and a large amount of artillery and other impediments of an active campaign brought away.

Several trains and fresh cavalry horses have been forwarded to the army, and the grand Army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers, and better equipped, supplied and furnished, than when the campaign opened. Several thousand reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all.

During the same time over thirty thousand volunteers for one hundred days have been mustered into the service, clothed, armed, equipped and transported to their respective positions. This statement is due to the Chiefs of the Army, Staff and Bureau, and their respective Corps, to whom the credit belongs.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

Port Hudson advices to the 7th inst. state that the rebels have been making considerable demonstrations in that vicinity, but Gen. Ullman commanding the fort, is prepared for any attack. There is also a report that the rebels have established a blockade at a bend in the river, about 25 miles above Fort DeRussey, and, in attempting to pass the point we had in four days lost three transports and two of the light-mailed gunboats. The rebel blockading force is said to number 10,000.

Advices from Red River, via Cairo, state that the rebels have constructed at least three batteries on Red river, between its mouth and Alexandria, as is supposed to prevent the passage of stores gunboats or transports. Admiral Porter was at Alexandria with his iron-clads. The river was being dammed, so as to raise the water to allow the gunboats to pass.—There is no communication by land with the army at Grand Ecore. General McClernand was soon to reinforce General Banks.

The Secretary of War has issued an official order declaring exchanged all Federal prisoners of war and all civilians on parole prior to May 7th. The rebels are said to be indebted to us 33,596 men.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 18.

All quiet with our army to day. The object of the demonstation on Fort Darling was merely to draw off and entertain as many of Lee's troops as possible, also to attract the attention of all the rebel forces in and about Richmond, so as to enable Gen. Kautz to destroy the communications south of Richmond.

On Monday morning the enemy came out of their earthworks in front of Fort Darling at daybreak, having been heavily reinforced during the night, by Longstreet's corps, and made three seperate and desperate charges upon our entrenchments, all of which were promptly and energetically repulsed by our men.

The enemy lost in these three charges from 1000 to 1500 men while our loss was very slight.

Gen. Butler having learned that Beauregard was heavily reinforced by Longstreet's corps, and also by the rebel papers, and by a courier ascertaining that General Kautz, cavalry had destroyed the bridge over the Appomattax River, and several miles of the Danville Railroad track, with the dams, locks and embankments of the canal leading into Richmond, decided to fall back from before Fort Darling, and gave orders accordingly, and by Monday evening our army had safely arrived behind our new lines of intrenchments having retired in perfect order, excepting General Heckman's brigade, which was badly disorganized and the General captured.

This brigade formed the extreme right wing, and the enemy attacked this point with great deaperation, following them back nearly two miles with overwhelming numbers, and wounding many of them.

Three of our siege guns fell into the enemys hands, the horses being killed. The guns were spiked.

At present it is impossible to estimate our loss.—Stragglers are coming in constantly. We have lost more prisoners, than the enemy, but their loss is in killed and wounded is double ours, as our men were protected by intrenchments.

GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. AVERILL!

Rebels Defeated Near Wytheville!

CINCINNATI, May 19.

Despatches have been received here dated Gauley Bridge, West Virginia, May 18, giving an account of a brilliant victory of Gen. Averill, (on the right of our main body of Crook's army,) over the Rebels. On the 10th instant General Averill reached a point within four miles of Wytheville, where he encountered the enemy—four thousand strong—under Gen. Sam Jones. He fought them four hours, driving them and wounded many and capturing some prisoners. Under cover of darkness the enemy retreated. Our loss was one hundred killed and wounded—none missing.—Near Blacksburg Gen. Averill's command commenced destroying the railroad, which was most effectually done to a point four miles east of Christiansburg.—At the latter place a small force of the enemy hastly retreated, leaving two three-inch guns, which we captured.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, May 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Henderson submitted resolutions asking the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate a statement of the full amount of the public debt of the United States, and also full reports of bank associations, corporations and individuals doing banking business. A memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, complaining of the hardship of a decision of the Treasury Department requiring fifty per cent. additional duties to be paid on the day after the passage of the tariff resolution, was presented. The report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California was transmitted by Secretary Chase. The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the U. S. army was then taken up. After the adoption of several amendments the bill was passed and sent back to the House. The bill to expedite the public printing was considered without final action. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference upon the amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill. A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for the proceedings in the case of Commodore Charles Wilkes was adopted.—The resolutions of the Committee of Elections, that Joseph Segar and Lucien H. Chandler are not entitled to seats from the First and Second Districts of Virginia, after some discussion were adopted. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May, 18.

SENATE.—A bill defining the pay of officers on the staff of the Lieut. General was passed. A joint resolution to encourage and promote enlistments was offered by Mr. Wilson and referred to the military committee. A bill granting lands to Michigan for railroad purposes was passed. Also a similar bill relative to Iowa. Also a bill to expedite the public printing.

HOUSE.—The House instructed the Committee on Military affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for the promotion of non-commissioned officers and privates, distinguished for good conduct and bravery in the field, as officers of the line. A bill for the more speedy punishment of guerillas was objected to. A bill providing for the issue of patents to the bona fide holders of float issued in pursuance of an act of 1862, relative to Spanish grants in Louisiana, was passed—The joint resolution to insure more perfect reciprocity of trade between the United States and the British American provinces was considered until the expiration of the morning hour. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, but was not finally acted upon.

THURSDAY, May 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Harding introduced a bill to amend the act of Congress, approved September, 1850, in relation to donations to settlers on the public lands in California. It was passed. Mr. Fessenden reported from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Army Appropriation bill. He moved that the motion for a full conference asked by the House be agreed to. This was adopted, and another committee authorized to be appointed by the Chair. The House bill allowing the construcion of the bridge over the Ohio River, at the falls of that river, ten feet above high water mark was debated during the morning hour. Mr. Morril, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill for an erection of a territorial government for Montana, made a report which recommends that the Senate recede from its amendment, striking out the words "Every free white inhabitant in the qualification for voters," and inserting "All citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such," etc. After considerable debate, in which Messrs. Morril, Hale, Wade, Horton and Sumner participated the report of the committee was adopted, 26 Yeas, 13 Nays. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up as unfinished business, but no vote was taken. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act authorizing Nevada to form a State Government. The House took up the Indian Appropriation bill. All the amendments of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union were concurred in, excepting one reducing the appropriation for the Sioux Indians of Minnesota from $150,000 to $50,000. The bill bassed. A long and acrimonious personal debate here followed, in which Messrs Dawes, Loan, Julian, and Mallory participated. It is unimportant. Mr. Pike of Maine advocated and Mr. Arnold of Illinois opposed the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Without taking the question the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to call out men by draft for one year. It was refered to the committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Collamer called up the bill to authorize the establishment of an Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil, the question pending being on an amendment of Mr. Wilkinson to carry on the contract between the Government of Venezuela and certain citizens of New York for a semi-monthly line from that to Laguayra and other Venezuela ports, touching at St. Thomas, the United States to pay $40,000 per annum for mails, &c. The amendment was rejected, and, after some discussion on the general merits of the bill, it was laid over. The Pacific Railroad bill came up as unfinished business, and the Senate proceeded to act on the amendment offered to perfect the bill in its various details. A message was received from the House that it had concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Montana bill, which now only requires the signature of the President. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburne introduced Mr. E. C. Ingersoll as the successor of the late Owen Lovejoy. Mr. Ingersoll was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Webster, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the bill establishing a Territorial Government in Montana, made a report thereon, which, he said, struck out the Senate's amendment giving the right of suffrage to colored persons and consigned it to every free white male citizen of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become such. The report was concurred in by a vote of 102 against 26. The Senate had already agreed to the report. Mr. Cox asked leave to denounce the suppression of *The World* and *The Journal of Commerce*, but objections were made. The House then adjourned until Monday.

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may 27,'64-3t.

Headquarters of Provost Marshall.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENN'A.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 12th, 1864.

THE attention of the public is called to the following Circular from the officer of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshall General of Western Division of Pennsylvania.

Citizens desiring a full and accurate enrollment of persons liable to do military duty, are requested to communicate such information as may be lead to the same to their respective Enrolling officers or to these Headquarters.

The several Enrolling officers are informed that they will shortly receive by mail the requisite printed instructions and blanks.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt, and Prov. Mar., 16th Dist. Pa.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHALL GENERAL, }
Harrisburg, May 7th 1864. }

Circular, No. 46.

I. The

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A BOY WANTED.—An intelligent and industrious boy wanted at this office to learn the art of printing. Apply at once.
May 27, '64.-tf

☞ Mr. DURBORROW has an advertisement in this week's paper, that is of importance, we presume, to quite a number of our readers. We have reason for hoping that prompt attention will be given to it.

E. M. FISHER, Little John C. and William F. are receiving a large supply of new goods suited to the wants of their customers. They give out that they are going to sell *uncommon* cheap and they think every body will do well to buy of them.

☞ Many of our readers may not know that Mrs. SAMUEL H. TATE has lately opened at her residence in Juliana street, a handsome assortment of Ladies Millenery and Dress Goods. Mrs. Tate's taste in the selection of goods is such, that ladies can always depend upon procuring the most becoming and beautiful modes at her store.

Cars Running Through.

The slide has been so far cleared out, as to admit the passing of trains through last Tuesday. On Wednesday the passenger trains commenced running as usual. A morning train from Mt. Dallas at 25 minutes after seven, and one in the evening at 45 after five.

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to JOS. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christian Association, No. 104 Chestnut street.

Trade in Bloody Run.

Among the most enterprising and spirited business men in the county are J. B. Williams & Brother, of Bloody Run. Their establishment would be a very respectable one in a large city. They keep every variety of goods except hardware. They have constantly on hand, and are now purchasing a new stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Groceries, Provisions, ready made Clothing, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Drugs, Paints, and Medicines, all of which they will sell at a small advance on cost prices.

Sales of Real Estate in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Two thirds of 8,000 acres ore and timber lands in Fulton county, by Wm. Lyon, Esq., to Benedict and Shannon.

Lot of ground on public square by Mrs. Barclay to Benedict and Shannon, for $2,000.

Four lots of ground, in Bedford, by Mrs. Barclay, to McMullens, for $1,000.

Four lots by the same to Jacob Z. Over, for $800.

Two lots by Messrs. Shuck to Simon Ling for $400.

House and lot on public square, by Mrs. Harmer to F. Benedict for $1,600.

Lot on Island by O. E. Shannon to Wm. W. Shuck.

Methodist church lot, with buildings, to Rev. Wm. Gephart for $800.

Lot on corner of square by Rev. T. Hayden to Margaret Fetterly and David Brode for $3,000.

List of Wounded in the Bedford Companies.

55TH—WOUNDED.

James Gillan, C; Jacob Feidler, H; J. Wood, E; John Rock, K; N. Garland, I; J. K. Norris, G; S. Sterner, I; D. Bennett, I; Lieut. W. Bensman, sick; J. H. Reisling, H; John Barbhamer, James Finnegan, Otho Knox, D; David Dibert, D; Adam Gardner, D; L. Adinger, Capt. T. J. Harkinson, sick; Lieut. Harry Crouse, sick; Theodore Blakely, Lieut. Levi Wheeler, Lieut. John Trench, J. Crawford, A. Timothy, Wm. Francis, —— Williams, T. B. Loupp, J. Roberts, Ben Trout, N. Buhee.

76TH—WOUNDED.

L. J. Agnew, E; G. D. Zerzenger; A. Sanders, sick, C; John Tate, J. Woods, A. Trout, Alex. Mayer, John Leader, E; Jacob Peterman, E; Preston Miller, Charles Caldwell, E; John Lemon, missing.

138TH—WOUNDED.

Alb. Brmstrong, F; Jesse Ebert, G; C. W. Makers, E. In Philadelphia. For Hospital, address Young Mens Christian Association, 1004 Chesnut street.—Levi Cook, Jacob Smith, Henry Miller, F; John A. Hurbard, D; Henry McCleary, D; W. R. Smith, E. G. Helman, D.

Accident on the Broad Top Rail Road.

A serious accident occurred on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, Thursday morning the 19th inst., a few rods below the Hopewell station. A large stone fell upon the track as the train was passing. The hind wheels of the passenger car were thrown from the track, and dragged a short distance, when the coupling broke and the car was precipitated down the embankment into the river, a distance of sixty feet. The car turned completely over, and struck on the trucks, which had become detached and were thrown down the embankment into the river. In the car were Jacob Reed, John P. Reed, John Border, Alex. Defibaugh, John Nelson, and a young daughter of Wm. P. Schell, of this Borough, a man named Benford, of Somerset, Richard Langdon, Rev. Mr. Stewart, Miss Speece, daughter of Christian Speece, of Hopewell. Mr. John Border was mortally injured and died at Hopewell the following morning. He was passing through a window, but before he got free from the car, the coupling gave way, and the car in turning over fell upon him with crushing weight. Mr. Border, who was by trade a gun smith, was well known in the county. He was a good citizen, skillful and ingenious in his calling. He had lately made some models of farming implements for Mr. Wm. Hartley of this place. He was on his return from Harrisburg, where he had been on business connected with these models. He leaves a wife and several small children.

Mr. John P. Reed held the little daughter of Mr. Schell in his arms while the car made its evolutions down the bank. The child escaped without any contusions, or other injuries, more than a terrific fright. Mr. Reed received slight bruises in the face, and was a good deal *jarred*, so much so as to feel indisposed to attend to business for the past week. Several succeeded in getting out of the car before the coupling broke; but of those who remained inside, none were seriously injured. A circumstance not at all singular. In almost all accidents, in which cars have been thrown from the track, serious injury, if any, has resulted to those attempting to escape from the cars, while few who remain seated in the cars are injured.

HON. MARK DICKSON, of Todd, Wm., Hoke, Esq., of McConnelsburg, and Isaac Taylor, Esq., of Dublin, have been appointed Conferees by Fulton to meet those from Bedford an Somerset, at a time and place hereafter to be announced, to elect one Delegate to the Baltimore Convention.—*Fulton Republican.*

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients render *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakers generally.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of the Bride's father, in Woodbury, by the Rev. Cambridge Graham, Dr. I. N. Browser, and Miss Annie Smith, all of Woodbury.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Killed, Wounded and Missing in the 138th Regiment, P. V.

CAMP 138TH PA. VOLS.,
IN THE FIELD, May 17, 1864.

EDITOR INQUIRER:

For the information of the friends of Co. F, I transmit to you a list of casualties in the company during the late engagements, in which our regiment took a prominent part.

Sergt. Jackson Miller, killed.

WOUNDED.

Corp. Levi Cook, neck, slightly.
" John W. May, leg, seriously.
Private C. G. Steuby, leg, seriously.
" Franklin Baner, leg, slightly.
" Geo. W. Hollar, head, slightly.
" Henry Miller, shoulder, seriously.

The casualties were all the 6th of May. About 9 A. M. we charged the enemy's works, when about five miles south of Germania ford, our place of crossing the Rapidan. The rebels were strongly intrenched and superior to us in numbers. After facing a deadly fire for more than half an hour, we were compelled to retire, leaving the dead in the hands of the enemy.

Our wounded, however, were cared for and are now sent to General Hospitals.

We were under the fire of the enemy for ten days, but lost none out of the Company except the one day. We lost out of the Regiment about twenty killed, including two commissioned officers, eighty wounded and forty missing.

Yours truly,
C. P. CALHOUN, O. S.,
Co. F, 138th P. V.

LETTER FROM DR. WM. WATSON.

SYLBRANTS WILDERNESS, Va.,
May 18, 1864.

DEAR FATHER:

This is the first opportunity I have had of writing to you for more than a week. I have charge of out Division Hospital and have been inside the enemy's lines for ten days. We are in a most deplorable situation, have neither supplies nor food. The wounded are dying at a fearful rate. Have had nothing but hard crackers and water for three days. We are in the wilderness, prisoners, fifteen miles from Fredericksburg, with nothing to eat and how we will subsist I don't know. I wrote Dr. Dolton by flag of truce stating our situation. He replied he had no authority to send a train. I immediately dispatched Dr. Evans, of the 40th New York, to Fredericksburg, and am expecting him every moment, when I will know something definite I hope. It is the most outrageous treatment of wounded I ever knew and I intend reporting to the Surgeon General as soon as I get out of the wilderness. I don't know any thing about the operations of the army. You need feel no uneasiness about me, as I am very well and I can't think it possible we will be neglected much longer. I had charge of 330 wounded—have three Surgeons with me. Fifty-six have died. I have got through all the operations. If we are not relieved soon the mortality will be fearful. Men with amputated limbs can't live on bread and water, and after to-morrow morning I will not have even a crumb of the former. Dr. Vaughn accompanied the wounded who were sent to Washington. I have heard nothing from him since. I am very anxious to hear from home, also to see a paper and ascertain what is going on. I am going to send a man through to Fredericksburg in the morning and will give him this letter, which I trust you will receive. I have sent ten messengers and but one has returned. Trusting that you are all well and that I may soon be in a more comfortable situation,

I remain, as ever,
Your affectionate son,
WILLIAM.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

ENTRENCHMENTS NEAR HEADQUARTERS,
10TH ARMY CORPS, Va.,
May 19, 1864.

FRIEND BOOR:—I take the present opportunity to drop you a few lines to let you know how things are going on here. We have been fighting for the last six days. Part of the time we have had a very rough time of it. We were defeated on Monday and driven back, suffering very heavy. I think our entire loss was 5,000 killed, wounded and missing. We lost our Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Adjutant, one surgeon, two Captains and two Lieutenants, besides having several officers wounded. Our regiment lost about 275 in all. I am very sorry to inform you, that with the missing is your son Alexander, Nottingham and several more out of our company, in all 39. Lieut. Barnhart is wounded and a prisoner. Report says that Col. White and the Adjutant are killed, but that the others of the officers are wounded and prisoners. Capt. James Metzger is missing. Capt. J. Filler is wounded in the arm. We were within two miles of Fort Darling and eight miles from Richmond, but fell back five miles. The rebs followed us up until we got into our breastworks, and there again attacked us. We have been fighting all the time since then until about one hour ago, the firing ceased. I was in some of the hottest places I was ever in, and never want to get into them again. But Co. D stood up to the work like men, and Capt. S. S. Metzger was the boy to stay with his men. They fought until the rebs were so close to them that I thought they would have a hand to hand fight; but it got too hot. They were fighting four to one. The rebs were reinforced in the night from Lee's army and the fog being very thick, they slipped up and took their position so that they could shell our whole line, which they did very nicely. You can form no idea of an army of 35,000 troops in a retreat. I never want to see another sight like it as long as I live. After they got our line broken they poured the balls and shells into us till I thought it was raining shells and balls. I was carrying off a wounded man and had to go very slow; so I had a good chance to see and hear all. The bullets were so thick and close to us that we felt the wind of them in our faces as they passed. But we held on to our man till we got him safe. Alexander was captured after we began to retreat, but could not make his escape. As soon as they saw that they had our line broken, they put their cavalry after us and they took him just as we began to retreat. But, in the confusion, I lost sight of him. Every body had enough to do to take care of himself. But they won't keep long. You may make yourself easy, for I know he is not wounded, unless they did it after they had taken him. We will be reinforced soon with 30,000 troops; then we will call out and see them again. But I must close for this time.

Your Friend,
A. C. MOWER.

U. S. REVENUE TAXES.

PERSONS Assesed under the Internal Revenue Laws, are hereby notified, that the Books of the Assistant Assessor will be opened for their inspection until the 28TH OF MAY, INST. Those in Bedford County, who may desire to appeal, will do so, *in writing*, on or before that day, and deliver the same to Thomas Hughs, Esq., of Bedford.

R. G. HARPER.
may20'64-2t. Assessor, 16th Dist.

Notice to Tresspassers.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from TRESPASSING on the "Grove Farm," for the purpose of Hunting, Fishing, gathering Greens, Berries, or Passing through the enclosures.

may20'64-3m. J. W. SLONAKER.

Wanted.

500 CORDS CHESTNUT OAK BARK.
[may13] S. & W. SHUCK.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF

Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.
Bedford, May 20, '64-1y. *Agent.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months; interest added in **All Cases**, after an account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.
Bedford, May 13, 1864.

NEW GOODS

AT

THE BARGAIN STORE OF

G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallics, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES,—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

NEW GOODS

IN

HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of the Borough of Schellsburg, upon the estate of John Kulp, late of Schellsburg, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
may 27, 1864-6t*. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, on the Estate of John Riley, late of West Providence township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement,

J. E. RILEY,
May 13,'64-6t. REBECCA RILEY.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

JOHN ALSIP,
DANIEL METZGAR,
Administrators.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of Broad Top Tp., upon the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BARNETT,
April 29, 1864-6t.* Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the matter of the account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Mary Gordon, dec'd. The subscriber appointed to settle the exceptions to said account and to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 22nd of April, inst., when and where all parties interested may attend they think proper. JOHN MOWER,
Auditor.
apr. 8, 1864—d.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of David Ford, Sr. of Broad Top township, having been granted to the subscriber living in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL W. FORD,
Executor.
April 22, 1864—c.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

L. WHIP, *Executor.*
Residing in Cumberland Valley.
Bedford apr. 8, 1864—f*.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of David Ford, Sr., late of Broad Top township, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL W. FORD,
may6-6t*. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Machtley, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON,
may6-6t* Administrator.

Subsbribers to Bedford Inquirer.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertsing or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, from Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save trouble.

J. R. DURBORROW.
Bedford, May 27, 1864.

NOTICE.
THE copartnership of J. M. Barndollar & J. J. Barndollar, trading under the name of J. M. Barndollar & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of J. J. Barndollar. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully asked to call and settle without delay, and those owing over six months are asked to pay their accounts or give notes.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. J. BARNDOLLAR.

The business will be continued by J. M. Barndollar & W. P. Barndollar, trading under the name of J. M. Barndollar & Son. They will always have a complete stock of goods to suit the trade, and they solicit the patronage of prompt paying customers.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON.
Bloody Run, May 1, 1864. [may6-6t*.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of the within FiFa to me directed, there will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on *Saturday, the 4th day of June*, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. All the right, title and interest of Isaac Wigfield, in the following Two Tracts of LAND, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, viz:—One thereof containing *Four Hundred and Nine acres and One Hundred Perches*, surveyed on a Warrant in the name of Gustavus Tom. The other thereof containing *Four Hundred and Five acres and Thirty-four Perches*, surveyed on a Warrant in the name of Nicholas Tom, and seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Wigfield.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, May 13, '64-4t *Sheriff.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PAY UP! PAY UP!

Persons knowing themselves indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work, will confer a favor by calling upon me and settling up at once, as I desire to close my accounts as soon as possible. J. R. DURBORROW.
apr. 15, 1864—c.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay.

J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, May 13, 1864-tf.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF

UNSEATED LAND!

THE Commissioners' Sale of Unseated Lands which was advertised to take place on the 5th of January, last, having been postponed, will now be held on *Tuesday, June 14th*. Quite a number of tracts have been redeemed since January; and persons holding such lands and knowing them to have been advertised, can still have an opportunity to redeem them by making application to the Clerk before the 13th of June, at which time the Sale will positively take place.

The Commissioners will be in Session on MONDAY, June 13th. By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN G. FISHER,
May 13, 1864-ts. *Clerk.*

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

TO SELL THE

ELEGANT FULL LENGTH

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING

OF

President Lincoln,

SIGNING THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMAT'N.

THE best and only correct likeness of this great man in existence. For Particulars address,

JOHN DAINTY, PUBLISHER,
No. 17 South 6th street, Phiada.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures!

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flattering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "**C. M. Jackson**" is on the **Wrapper** of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory.

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size, being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that "Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on *Wednesday, the 8th day of June, A. D.*, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. The one undivided fourth part of all the following Tracts or pieces of Land, situate in the said county of Bedford, the property of S. H. TATE, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, viz:

No. 1. A Tract of Land, known as the "Yellow House Property," containing 231 acres and 85 perches, having thereon erected a Two-storied Frame Dwelling HOUSE, and Frame Barn, partly cleared and under Fence.

No. 2. Known as "The Price Improvement Tract," containing 98 acres and 24 perches, strict measure.

No. 3. Known as "The Hall Tract," containing 115 acres 139 perches, strict measure.

No. 4. Containing 464 acres and 68 perches, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant of W. P. Schell and S. H. Tate.

No. 5. Containing 187 acres and 128 perches, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant of Joseph W. Tate, Esq.

No. 6. Containing 116 acres and 37 perches, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant of Jacob H. Barndollar.

No. 7. Containing 158 acres and 79 perches, and allowance, surveyed on Warrant of Joseph W. Tate, Esq.

No. 8. Containing 159 acres, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant to John Morris—excepting out of said 159 acres, the surface of 113 acres, 79 perches, strict measure.

No. 9. Containing 354 acres and 46 perches, strict measure, surveyed on Warrant of W. P. Schell and S. L. Russel, Esqrs.

Also, the one undivided fourth part of the right of all the Iron Ore, and other Minerals, in, under and upon the following tracts or pieces of land, viz:

No. 1. Containing 207 acres, 122 perches, strict measure, being part of a larger tract surveyed on Warrant of George Smith.

No. 2. Containing 106 acres, strict measure, being part of a larger tract, surveyed on Warrant of Dan'l. Duncan.

No. 3. Containing 43 acres and 152 perches, strict measures, being part of a larger tract above mentioned, surveyed on Warrant to George Smith.

No. 4. Containing 55 acres, 123 perches, strict measure, being part of a larger tract above mentioned, surveyed on Warrant to Daniel Duncan.

The foregoing 13 Tracts of Land are situated in the Township of West Providence and Monroe, and constitute what is known as the "Great Iron Ore Bank," and will be sold together. They are now and have been for some time in use, for mining purposes, and the Iron Ore is the very best quality and found in very large quantities. It has been analyzed by the first chemists of the country, and pronounced of a superior quality. This analysis discovered a large quantity of Ochre in these lands. They are now owned in connection with Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Wm. P. Schell, Hon. S. L. Russell, and Robert H. Gratz, Esqr.

Also, the Ore and Mineral Right of a Tract of Land situate in Liberty Township, in said county, adjoining lands of John Savage, Jacob Cypher, and others, surveyed on Warrant in the name of William Harris, containing 400 acres more or less.

Also, the following Tracts, to wit:

No 1. A tract of land in Cumberland Valley Township, in said county. Warranted in the name of Mary Kegg and containing 397¼ acres, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq, Joseph Leasure, and others.

No 2. A tract of land in Liberty Township, in said county, surveyed on Warrant to Andrew P Miller, containing 73 acres.

No 4. A tract of land in East Providence Township, in said county, surveyed on Warrant of George Devries, containing 210 acres.

No 5. A tract of land in East Providence Township, in said county, surveyed on Warrant of Jacob Ritchey, containing 100 acres.

No 6. A tract of land in Hopewell Township, in said county, surveyed on Warrant to William Nicholas, containing 200 acres.

No 7. A tract of land in East Providence Township, in said county, surveyed on Warrant to Isaac Carin, containing 400 acres.

No 8. A tract of land in East Providence Township, in said county, surveyed on Warrant to Margaret Carin, containing 400 acres.

No 9. The one undivided fourth part of a tract of land, in Broad Top Township, in said county, surveyed on Warrant to Michael Sipe, containing 191½ acres.

TERMS—Cash at confirmation of Sale, or on time, to suit purchasers. Widow's dower released and title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of Hon John Cessna, Hon S L Russell and Hon William P Schell.

H. NICODEMUS,
Bedford, May 13, 1864-4t. Administrator.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

Yours truly,
T. H. ROBINSON,
Pastor N. S. Presbyterian Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

HARRISBURG, Jan., 1864.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with sore throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISB

News and Other Items.

GEN. GRANT says he is going to stop smoking after the war is over.

MINDING one's P's and Q's does not mean to be pert and quarrelsome, but to be polite and quiet.

A PROFESSIONAL female abortionist is building a $100,000 "place of business" on Fifth avenue, New-York.

A YOUNG woman in New York has recovered $3,000 from a butcher who drove his cart over her in the street last summer.

A GERMAN at Canton, O., drank twenty-four glasses of ale, seven of cider and seven of whiskey, laid down on the railroad track and was killed.

EXTRACTS from Australian papers represent that the recent war in New Zealand was carried on with powder and ammunition which the natives purchased from American whalers.

PIERRE SOULE, the Creole rebel of Louisiana' denies in a Charleston paper "the impertineut and perfidious announcement that I have taken wife, passed the enemy's lines, and left the confederacy.'.

THE NEW grand jury in Brooklyn has been instructed to indict the Brooklyn sanitary fair people for violation of the law against the sale of lottery tickets.—Virtuous judge!

A VERITABLE ANTIQUE.—The oldest newspaper in the world is published in Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of silk, and, it is said, has made a weekly appearance for upwards of a thousand years.

THE SPIRITUALISTS have had a split. Their national convention in New York has resolved itself into two bodies, the organizationists and the enemies of all organizations, the free lovers and the lovers according to law.

THE TEACHERS and students in the Young Ladies' Seminary at Monroe, Michigan, to the number of forty, have pledged themselves to purchase no more foreign imported articles of dress or luxury while the war lasts.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE four rivers in Virginia, Mat, Ta, Po, and Ny, which have gained a place in history by the battles of the last week fought upon their banks, are four branches into which the Mattapony separates itself just below the line of Spottsylvania county.

A WEE LITTLE chap, who sometimes says things we think very odd, one day, as he was disposing of some bread and milk, turned around to his mother, and said; "O, mother, I'm *full of glory!* There was a sunbeam on the spoon, and I swallowed it."

A soldier of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, in the Potomac army, was a short time since found asleep near Warrenton, Va., having slept 24 hours. He stepped up to his captain and said, "Captain, I die to-morrow at 4 o'clock, and the war will end in June. You have no more for me to do." As the clock struck 4 on the following day he died without a groan.

LIME.—A farmer commences with the use of lime on his soil; the first season he sees an improvement; he continues its use for some two or three years, and finds but little, if any perceptible change in his crops; and he now cries humbug, this use of lime. Now the truth is, that on his first application, the land was rather deficient in lime only: but in not using other manure in connection, other substances in the soil were exhausted; potash or soda was now wanted, and hence the constant use of lime only for a series of years will injure and deteriorate the soil.

A HORNED WOMAN.—The New York *Observer*, of the 12th instant contains a letter from its correspondent at Larnaca, in the island of Cyprus (Turkish dominions), describing a most remarkable lusus naturæ recently discovered there. Ii is nothing less than a woman with horns growing out of her head! She has one large horn on the side of her head of the size and consistency of an ordinary ram's horn, besides three or four cornicles on other parts of her head. The writer states that he has seen her, and that she has been visited by nearly all the consuls and Europeans in that place, some of whom are making an effort to secure her for exhibition.

FOOLISH PRIDE.—We have often heard a half grown up boy say pettishly to his mother, "I dont like to be seen carrying a big bundle through the streets. But true pride is ashamed of such littleness of mind. Mr. Astor, the wealthy millionaire of New York, was reluctant to sell some goods to a young man, except for cash. The merchant paid for them and took them on his shoulder to carry them out of his store. Mr. Astor looked in surprise; but before the merchant had gone many steps, he called him back, saying, "You may buy on credit to any amount. I can trust you, sir. A man who is not ashamed to do his own work is sure to succeed." Here is a good lesson for false pride.

HOW TO GET EARLY TOMATOES.—Mrs E. D. Kendall, of Maryland, thus writes to the *Southern Field and Fireside*:—"A good large turnip is far better than any hotbed for propagating tomatoes. Cut off the top, and scoop out a shell three-quarters of an inch thick. Fill the cavity with rich mould, plant half a dozen seeds, and place the turnip in a box of loam. Keep warm, sprinkle with tepid water every day, until there is no longer any danger from the frost, then return the turnip to the out-door bed, and thin out all but one plant. Should the turnip send out roots, pinch them off and the shell will soon rot, affording a fertilizer to the tomato plant that will send it ahead wonderfully. A dozen turnips tomatoized will afford an abundant supply of early tomatoes for an ordinary family.

WELCOME.—"Papa will soon be here," said mamma, to her three years old boy, "what can Georgey do to welcome him?" And the mother glanced at the child's playthings, which lay scattered in wild confusion on the carpet. "Make the room neat," replied the bright little one, understanding the look, and at once beginning to gather his toys into a basket. "What more can we do to welcome papa?" asked mamma when nothing was wanting to the neatness of the room. "*Be happy to him when he comes!*,' cried the dear little fellow, jumping up and down with eagerness, as he watched at the window for his father's coming. Now—as all dictionary makers will testify—it is very hard to give good definitions; but did not little Georgey give the very substance of a welcome?—"Be happy to him when he comes,"—*Congregationalist.*

"THERE'S A MAN IN IT!"—The confidence reposed in Lieut. Gen. Grant by President Lincoln, and the cordiality which exists between these distinguished men, were hapily illustrated by a characteristic anecdote related recenily by the President in the course of a familiar conversation with a personal friend.—In reply to a question in regard to the present military prospect, Mr. Lincoln, with that peculiar smile which he always puts on when about to tell a good story, said: "Well, sir your question reminds me of a little anecdote about the automaton chess-player, which many years ago astonished the world by its skill in that game. After a while the automaton was challenged by a celebrated player, who, to his great chagrin, was beaten twice by the machine. At the end of the second game the player, significently pointing his finger at the automaton, exclaimed, in a very decided tone, '*There's a man in it!* and this, sir, is just the secret of our present success."

A PUZZLED BRIDEGROOM.—One of the Brooklyn papers tells a laughable story about a puzzled bridegroom. The bride stole away early in the evening, and sent her twin sister, clad in the wedding finery, to take her place beside her loving husband. The cheat remained undiscovered until the false bride could personate the true one no longer, when she boldly told the astonished Benedict that she was not his wife, and refused to retire with him. In vain he protested, and in vain the assembled company bore witness to the marriage ceremony, and urged to overcome her childish scruples. She stoutly mantained, before astonished guests and astounded groom, that she had never wedded any man. At last her mother was brought forward to talk to the refractory young lady; but after putting on her spectacles, and going through with a deliberate inspection, announced the important fact——"Why, Mr. Brown, you did not marry that girl; you married Fanny, and this is Jane dressed up in Fanny's clothes."

THE CORN GRUB.—The corn crop has several formidable enemies to contend with, and among them is the grub, which sometimes literally destroys whole fields, or damages the crop seriously, One of the best and most convenient remedies—perhaps the very best ever suggested—is the application of salt as soon as the plant makes its appearance above ground, prepared and used in this way: Take one part common salt and three parts plaster or gypsum, and apply about a table-spoonful around each hill. It will be found to be a sure protection. The mixture should not come in contact with the young plants, as it may destroy them. This method has been tried over and over again by some of the best farmers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey, and when properly applied, has never failed to be perfectly successful. We hope our farmers, who have reason to fear the depredations of the grub the present season, will try this mixture, leaving a few alternate rows of corn without the salt, and communicate to us the result.—*Delaware Republican.*

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
British Reviews.

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☞ The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

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A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
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GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.
FOR THE
SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOMES & REVENUES, No. 118 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4TH, 1864.

The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the object of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a SINGLE DAY'S LABOR from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but if attained, will be productive of immese results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of pasriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

FIRST.—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor." or earnings, from every artisan and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier; toller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron-works, oil-works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government offier, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every mantua maker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

SECOND.—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenue," from all the great employing establisements, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

THIRD.—To obtain the contributions of one's income from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen lawyers, dentists, editors, authors and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out this plan.

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town, township, and county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts,—especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of the country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines, can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation.—Indeed there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all Proprietors of Establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the DAY OF LABOR from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more, than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaigns of our armies, the labors of the "Sanitary Commission" will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle field.

These sufferings it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their making, CANNOT REFUSE assistance to men suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the "GREAT CENTRAL FAIR," drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, shall fall behind any similar effort which has yet been made for the relief of the Nation's children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars; no further authority than this circular will be necessary for any employing firm or company, or any respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen, to proceed at once, in the work of this committee; and it is hoped that under it, organizations will spring up in all the towns and bury regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate efforts in other localities.

All subscriptions should be addressed to JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, office of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenues," No. 118 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞ All needful helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Direct to the Chairman of the Committee as above.

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Rev. W. P. Breed. and 106 others.	Mrs. John M. Scott. and 51 others.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrieburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

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J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
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mar. 18 1864—tf.

FOR SALE
OR
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A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county sent of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
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Shuck Brothers are just receiving a Splendid Stock of

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The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage. SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW LOST IN

HIGH PRICES.

But if you wish to find them again, at old prices, call at
Mrs E. V. Mowry's,
who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF MILLINERY GOODS
ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper.

HER STOCK CONSISTS OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW CACTUS, LEGHORN, AND CRAPE, BONNETS, INFANT CAPS, AND HOODS, SHAKERS, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,. Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.
apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, PA.
S. S. DIEHL, & WILLIAM DIBERT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends in Bed ford county, and to the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the **"WASHINGTON HOTEL"** and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 2 oclock. P. M. to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run.—A coach will also leave tri-weekly. (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) for Somerset. The travelling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop wi th them.
Bedford, jan. 22, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, MEN AND BOYS SHOES AND BOOTS, HATS AND CAPS. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Peasons wishing his services of the auctioneer will please call upon the undersigned before advertising.
Apply to JOHN ALSIP,
Bedford, Pa.
jan. 9 1863—tf.

Wanted.

500 CORDS CHESTNUT-OAK BARK,
[may13] S. & W. SHUCK.

L. JOHNSON & CO.'S TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

—Established by Binny & Ronaldson in 1795, on the base of Sowers's Germantown Foundry of 1739.

Our long practice and experience enable us to offer the largest variety of PRINTING TYPES, and all the appurtenances of a printing office, to be found in any establishment in the United States, and of a quality, too, which is deemed to be unrivalled. The composition of the metal used is calculated to afford the greatest durability; while the scrupulous care exercised in the fitting up and finishing of the Type is such as to insure accuracy and squareness of body, &c. Our facilities are extensive enough to enable us to fill orders of any amount. Estimates given in detail (with the cost) of all the materials required for a Newspaper Office.

PLAIN OR FANCY TYPES, MUSIC of unparalleled beauty, *cast in this Foundry only*, SCRIPTS, FLOWERS, BORDERS, CUTS, BRASS OR METAL RULES, LABOUR-SAVING RULES and LABOUR-SAVING FURNITURE, BRASS BRACES, BRASS CIRCLES and OVALS, &c.

PRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and all sorts of Printing Materials, (most of which are made by us.) will be furnished at Manufacturers' Prices. PRINTING INK, of all varieties and colours, Varnishes, Bronzes, &c. We are agents for the Inks, &c., of the most celebrated American and English Manufacturers, which we will sell at the lowest terms.

STEREOTYPING or ELECTROTYPING of Books, Music, Wood Cuts, Jobs, &c. Type used in stereotyping for sale at reduced prices. Wood Cuts designed and engraved in the finest style of art. Our "Specimen Book" (the first of its class in the country, and original in its conception and getting up) will be sent to printers wishing to make orders, who will direct how it may be transmitted to them. It is too large to be sent by mail. Courteous attention, quick despatch, and terms as liberal as those of any respectable house.
L. JOHNSON & Co.
apr, 15. 1864—c. 606 Sansom St. Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE FOR A DAY'S LABOR.

GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR.

Committee on Labor Incomes and Revenue. Office No. 118 S. Seventh Street.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.

This Committee has a special work, to wit: to obtain a day's "labor," a day's "income," and a day's "revenue," from every citizen of the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Committee is now fully organized at the above address, and calls for the co-operation of all classes in the community.

We want to show what the industrial classes can do for their soldiers.

What the people can do in their separate capacity!
What Pennsylvania can do!
What New Jersey can do!
What Delaware can do!
What each county can do!
What each city and town can do!
What each profession can do!
What each trade can do!
What each occupation can do!
What each manufactory can do!
What each bank, insurance company and railroad can do!
What each mine can do!
What each workshop can do!
What each family can do!
What each man can do!
What each woman can!
What each boy and girl can do!

We want to show to the world what Aemrican freemen are ready to do for their soldiers!

This is a great work and the time short.

The way to do so is to ORGANIZE!

Organize in your workshops—in your families.
Let the men organize.
Let the women organize.
Let the trades organize.
Organize everywhere.

Let the workmen give with their employers, the employers with their workmen.

It is easily done. If the workmen will authorize their employers to deduct one day from their week's or month's earnings, and the employers will add to it a day of their profits, the whole sum will be acknowledged together to the credit of the establishment. We say to all, go to work at once with us in this great work. Hurry forward your contributions. Every acknowledgment will stimulate others to follow your example.

Circulars with full instructions will be sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, to the undersigned. To work! to work!

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
MRS. E. W. HUTTER,
Chairwoman of Ladies' Com.
M. J. Mitcheson, Secretary.

COSTAR'S
VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.
mar 4. 1864—3 mo.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods, Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.
Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

WANTED.

Several thousand feet of dry 4x4 Cherry; also 4 inch Cherry Plank. Also old copper and brass.
Address EAGLE WORLS.
Harrisburg, Pa.
march 25, 1854—d.

LOCUST PINS, LOCUST PINS, STAVES, &c.
WANTED.

Large quantities, all lengths, of LOCUST PINS for Cash. Also, Staves; Hoop-Poles; Oak, Ash, Hickory, Poplar, Walnut, and Cherry lumber &c.
Address W. A. LEVERING,
Callowhill St. Warf, Phila.
apr. 22.—d.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the mest delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.
Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

NOTICE.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giving credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, FREDERICK KOONTZ,
Witness. JACOB FETTER.
April 22, 1864—c.

ICE CREAM
And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.
April 29, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
For sale at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.

HOSTETTER'S
Celebrated
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as